The

Social Service Council

of Canada

MINUTES

OF THE

Annual Meeting

JANUARY 9th and 10th

1918

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THE COUNCIL REPRESENTS:

The Church of England in Canada.
The Presbyterian Church in Canada.
The Methodist Church in Canada.
The Baptist Church in Canada.
The Congregational Church in Canada.
The Provincial Association of Canada.
The Canadian Young and Patriotic Association.
The Canadian Public Education Association.
The Salvation Army in Canada.
The Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union.
The Christian Men's Federation of Canada.
The National Council of the Y.M.C.A.
The Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A.
The Canadian Council of Agriculture.
The Canadian Council of Provincial Sunday-school Associations.

The Social Service Councils of:

Toronto.
Western Canada.
Hamilton.
Ottawa.
Nova Scotia.

Ontario.
Prince Edward Island.
Saskatchewan.
Newfoundland.
Bermuda Citizens' League.

OFFICES:
311 Confederation Life Building, 518 Wesley Buildings
TORONTO, CANADA.

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TORONTO, CANADA

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Social Service Council of Canada

January 9th and 10th, 1918

The Annual Meeting of the Social Service Council of Canada met in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Toronto, at 9.00 a.m., on Thursday, 10th January, 1918.

The President offered prayer, and afterwards delivered an appropriate address upon the work done and the opportunities awaiting the Council's activities in the future.

The Roll Call. (*Indicates "Present," † indicates "Sent Regrets").

Church of England—Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D. LL.D.; *Rev. L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L.; *Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A.; †Rev. Canon Plumptre, B.D.; *Rev. J. O. Miller; *Ven. Archdeacon Dobbs; *Rev. R. G. Renison; *Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C.; Mr. A. C. Boyce; *Mr. W. H. Wiggs; *Professor H. Michell, and Rev. C. J. James.

Presbyterians—*Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.; *W. E. Raney, K.C.; *John A. Paterson, K.C.; *Rev. R. Haddow, D.D.; *Rev. G. A Woodside; Rev. D. C. McGregor, M.A.; *Rev. J. H. Edmison; Rev. R. Davidson; *Professor Kilpatrick, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Sedgewick; Rev. T. H. Mitchell; Mr. John Wanless; *Mr. W. W. Brown; Mr. W. M. Birks.

Methodists—*Rev. T. A. Moore, D.D.; *Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D.; *Rev. C. W. Watch; *Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A.; †Samuel Carter, M.P.P.; *J. W. L. Forster; *J. O. McCarthy; †Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., LL.D.; †Rev. H. Dobson, B.D.; Rev. W. B. Creighton, D.D.; Rev. E. B. Laneley; Dr. A. D. Watson; *Miss Beatrice Brigden; *Rev. Peter Bryce; *Rev. Gilbert Agar.

Baptists—*Rev. Professor E. M. Kierstead, D.D.; *Professor F. Johnston; *Rev. M. C. MacLean, M.A.; Mrs. Wm. Pugsley; *Professor J. H. Farmer, LL.D.; Mrs. Foster; *Mrs. W. A. Gunton; Rev. W. T. Graham; Rev. W. J. MacKay, D.D.; *Rev. A. L. Brown.

Congregationalists—*Rev. F. J. Day, D.D.; *Dr. W. T. Gunn, D.D.; *Rev. E. D. Silcox; *Rev. W. E. Gilroy, B.A.; Dr. C. J. Copp; Mr. D. O. Wood; Mr. W. E. Booth.

The Evangelical Association of Canada—*Rev. G. D. Domm, B.D.; *Rev. W. J. Zimmerman; Mr. G. E. Maynard; *Miss Louise C. Breithaupt; Mr. J. C. Breithaupt; *Mrs. J. Kaufman; Rev. D. H. Wing; *Miss Lulu Watt; *Mrs. Andrew Sinclair; *Miss Grace Augustine.

Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association—†E. C. Drury; R. E. Gunn; J. McEwing; W. L. Smith; J. G. Lethbridge; †W. C. Good.

Salvation Army—*Lieut.-Col. Robert Hargrave; *Brigadier Frank Morris; *Lieut.-Col. Arthur E. Smeeton; Brigadier Richard Adby; *Brigadier Frank Bell; Ethel W. Rees; Col. J. McMillan; *Major Vennie Jost; Mrs. McMillan; H. Young.

Canadian Purity Association—*Dr. Margaret Patterson; *Dr. G. B. Smith; *Dr. Bryce, Dr. Jenny Gray Wildman; Dr. Ellen B. Sherratt; Dr. L. S. M. Hamilton; Dr. Susan L. Fotheringham; Miss Lulu Fisher; Charles Hasselman; Mrs. Charles Hasselman; *Mr. J. F. Wildman.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union—*Mrs. Gordon Wright; Mrs. G. E. McLachlan; *Mrs. E. A. Stevens; Mrs. M. R. Thornley; *Mrs. E. Pugsley; Mrs. A. T. Irwin; Mrs. H. M. S. Detlor; Mrs. W. Brown; Miss A. Walker; Mrs. Henry Mabon; Mrs. B. R. Johnstone; Mrs. John Scott; *Mrs. Ward; *Mrs. A. McLachlan; *Mrs. Jennie Waters; *Mrs. L. Hines.

The Christian Men's Federation of Canada—*Mr. Thomas Howell; Rev. J. A. Stewart; *Rev. J. W. Woodside; *Rev. E. D. G. Freeman; Mr. John McLelland; Professor W. R. Taylor; *Bishop Brewing; Rev. W. B. Creighton; Mr. H. W. Ausman; *Mr. J. B. Lawrason; *Rev. J. A. McKenzie; Mr. A. A. Eby.

The National Council, Y.M.C.A.—†G. H. Wood; J. J. Gartshore; *Frank Yeigh; R. G. Dingman; *G. A. Warburton; *J. W. Ward; A. R. Goldie; C. M. Copeland; *Charles Bishop; *W. Mason.

The Dominion Council of Y.W.C.A.—†Lady Falconer; Miss M. L. Brock; *Miss U. M. Saunders; *Mrs. Franklin Johnston; *Miss K. E. Lane; Mrs. T. Langton; *Mrs. A. H. Campbell; *Mrs. S. A. Walton; *Mrs. G. C. Pigeon; Mrs. Daley.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture—C. Rice-Jones; H. W. Wood; †J. A. Maharg; William Robinson; T. A. Crerar; R. C. Henders, M.P.; R. H. Halbert; R. Mackenzie; †J. B. Musselman; *J. T. Stewart.

Canadian Council of Provincial Sunday School Associations—*Rev. E. W. Halpenny; *William Hamilton; *Theron Gibson.

Ontario Social Service Council—Right Rev. J. F. Sweeny, D.D.

British Columbia Social Service Council—Rev. R. F. Stillman; Rev. W. P. O'Boyle; Mr. James Kerr; *Mr. R. L. Maitland.

Alberta Social Service League—J. A. Virtue; †Rev. A. W. Coone; Mrs. L. C. McKinney; Mrs. N. McClung; Mr. H. N. Stephens; Mr. J. D. Blayney; Rev. C. A. Myers.

Saskatchewan Social Service Council—†J. A. Maharg; *Rev. W. J. Stewart.

Manitoba Social Service Council—*D. B. Harkness; *Rev. A. G. Sinclair, D.D.

New Brunswick Social Service Council—A. M. Belding; Rev. S. F. Dowling.

Nova Scotia Social Service Council—†Rev. Canon Vernon; †Rev. F. E. Barrett.

Prince Edward Island Social Service Council—Rev. T. F. Fullerton, D.D.

Minutes.

The Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting having been printed and circulated, were, on motion, taken as read, and approved.

Committees Appointed.

Nominations—Rev. D. B. Harkness, Ven. Archdeacon Dodds, Bishop Brewing, Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D.; Col. Hargraves, Mrs. Sara Rowell Wright and Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.

Resolutions—Rev. Principal J. O. Miller, Convener; R. L. Maitland, Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, W. J. Stewart, G. D. Domm, Professor A. Michell, J. W. L. Forster, W. W. Brown, Brigadier Bell, Miss Beatrice Brigden, Mrs. Kauffman, Rev. J. F. Day, D.D.; Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.

THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Report of the Executive Committee, consisting of reports of sub-committees and special resolutions, was presented by the Secretaries.

LEGISLATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

This Report was presented by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., and considered seriatim.

1. Your Executive begs to report that the following amendments to the Criminal Code, recommended by the Council at the last Annual Meeting, have been obtained, viz.:—

(1) **Re "Step-parent" or "Foster-parent."**—

Paragraph (a) of Section 216 of the Criminal Code, Chapter 146, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is repealed, and the following is subjected therefor:—

(a) "Who being a step-parent or foster-parent or guardian seduces or has illicit connection with his step-child or foster-child or ward, or"

(2) **Definition of Bawdy House Enlarged:**

Section 225 of the Criminal Code, as enacted by Chapter 8 of the Statutes of 1907, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"225. A common bawdy house is a house, room, set of rooms, or place of any kind kept for purposes of prostitution, or for the practice of acts of indecency, or occupied or resorted to by one or more persons for such purposes."

(3) **Race Track Gambling.**

Since August 1st last, all professional gambling on the racecourse has been prohibited by an Order-in-Council, which is to be in effect for the period of the war.

2. Your Executive has pressed upon the Government, as directed by the Council, the following amendments, viz.:—

(1) Making adultery and lewd cohabitation criminal offences.

(2) The raising of the age of consent, and

(3) The protection of female employees in general against seduction by employers.

None of these three amendments have yet been obtained.

3. Your Executive recommends that the three amendments mentioned in the preceding paragraph be further pressed upon the Government until they have been obtained, and further, that the following legislation be also sought, viz.:—

(1) The amendment to Section 216 by striking out in sub-section 2, the following words, viz., "and has no visible means of support," so that sub-section 2 will read:—

"When a male person is proved to live with or to be habitually in company of a prostitute or prostitutes, or to live in a house of prostitution, he shall, unless he can satisfy the court to the contrary, be deemed to be living on the earnings of prostitution."

(2) Owing to the menace to society of the fact of so large a number of mental defectives, your Committee emphasizes the following course of action:

First—It is essential that all cases of mental deficiency in the Dominion be diagnosed, and that their names, together with addresses and other data, be

in the hands of the local health authorities. In order that such data be compiled, it is necessary to have scattered throughout the Dominion Psychiatric Clinics. These clinics are best maintained in connection with general hospitals. The expenses entailed should be borne by the agencies that contribute to the maintenance of hospitals, viz.—by municipal, provincial and philanthropic grants.

Second—All cases of mental deficiency should be cared for in farm colonies, where they can receive special treatment. These farm colonies should be organized and maintained by provincial legislatures.

Third—Since fifty per cent. of all our defectives are born in countries outside of Canada, it is essential that in future all defective immigrants be barred out of the country. Such can be brought about by having at our ports of entry, on ocean steamships, and in countries from which immigrants come, trained psychiatrists (mental specialists), whose duty it would be to make a thorough mental investigation of all cases who are seeking entry into the Dominion. The maintenance of such a service would, of course, fall to the Federal Government.

Your Executive recommends that the first two clauses of the above be referred to the Social Service Council of each of the provinces, where such Councils exist (this has already been done in reference to the Social Service Council of Ontario, and, if necessary, that legislation be sought from the Dominion Parliament on the lines of recommendation number three.

(3) **Moving Picture Shows.**

Experience teaches the need of more careful censorship of the pictures displayed in our moving picture shows. There should be a censorship of all pictures presented in these theatres, by a general board of censors, making a common standard for all provinces. It is also desirable that on the general board of censors there should be one or more competent women who will bring their judgment to bear upon all these matters. Your Executive recommend action in this direction.

(4) **Jurisdiction.**

The attention of the Council is called to a recent judgment in the High Court of Ontario, which has raised the question of the constitutionality of the Ontario Statute under which the Juvenile Courts operate, on the ground that it trenches upon the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion to enact criminal legislation. We recommend that this matter be referred to the Executive to take any necessary action when the occasion demands.

Items I. (1), (2), (3) and II. (4), III. (1), were considered.

Mr. Maitland, Vancouver, suggested certain other amendments to some of these clauses, and amendments to other clauses. (See brief.)

Moved by Rev. T. A. Moore, D.D., seconded by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., that the Council adopts these clauses in general terms, and accepts the suggestions of Mr. Maitland, and that both the clauses and these suggestions be referred to the Committee on Legislation and Law Enforcement, with power. Carried.

Item III. (2), re Feeble-Minded, was adopted.

Item III. (3), re Moving Picture Censorship.—Moved by Mr. J. O. McCarthy, seconded by Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D., that this whole question of censorship of moving picture films be referred to a special Committee to report to the Executive; said Committee to be named by the Committee on Nominations, and that this item of the Report be referred to this Committee. Carried.

Item III. (4), re Juvenile Court Legislation, adopted.

On motion the section of the Report dealing with legislation as amended was adopted as a whole.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

The Report of the Executive on Social Welfare was presented, and considered seriatim, and adopted as follows:

We recommend as follows:—

Name of Committee.

1. That the name of this Committee, Social Service, be changed to Social Welfare.

Labor Day Sunday.

2. The observance of Labor Day Sunday and that the Social Service Council appoint a Committee to prepare a pamphlet for use in the services on that day.

Immigration and Colonization.

3. That the Social Service Council appoint a Committee on Immigration and Colonization to make a survey of Canadian conditions and report to the next Annual Meeting.

Parole Board.

4. That in all provinces having a regular Parole Board, the powers of said board should be extended to all institutions having powers of detention.

Lecture Bureaux.

5. At the last Annual Meeting a proposal to establish a Lecture Bureau, with a view of securing as thorough and general a discussion as possible of questions relating to the Social and General Welfare of the people, was approved.

It has been found impossible, however, owing to the pressure of work on our Secretaries to carry out the resolution.

The necessity of such an organized effort to inform and direct public opinion becomes more evident as the solution of problems of Government and Social betterment becomes daily more imperative.

We hope the appointment of a permanent Secretary may enable the Council to give effect to the resolution already adopted on this subject.

Surveys and Exhibits.

6. First—That the Committee on Surveys and Exhibits have not thought it wise, in view of the continuation of the war, to press the matter of a Dominion grant.

Second—As the Bureau of Research of the Western provinces has been discontinued for the time being, therefore, we recommend:—

(a) That the Committee on Surveys and Exhibits be reappointed, to confer with Federal and Provincial Governments, in co-operation with the various Provincial Social Service Councils, and to report to the Executive of the Council for approval before any definite steps are taken involving expenditure.

(b) That the recommendations of last year be re-enacted as follows:

"The community under survey to pay the following expenses; board and expenses of expert, office and typewriting, printing of reports, and such expenses as local committee undertakes. (Reports to be furnished the various units at cost price in such numbers as desired.)

"The Government of each province to be requested to make a grant for each survey within the province.

"To enable the Bureau to begin operations, an effort be made to raise $2,000 by special contributions.

"As soon as practicable, the requested grant of $5,000 from the Government of Canada be secured.

"We recommend that this report be adopted on the understanding that the Executive shall not authorize the Bureau to begin work until there is a reasonable assurance from a number of Provincial Governments of their willingness to render assistance, and a sufficient amount in hand to assure that financial responsibility shall be duly met; and we further recommend that the Committee on Bureau and Social Surveys and Exhibits appointed by the Social Service Council of Canada shall have full control of the activities of this Bureau."

Child Welfare Work.

7. We recommend that a movement be inaugurated looking towards the observance of a Child Welfare Week, if possible in May of this year, in every municipality throughout the Dominion. The primary purpose of such a campaign is to give to the parents of a community the opportunity of learning the facts with regard to the care of babies and to make known to the community the importance of these babies. Incidentally these campaigns should emphasize the importance of babies to a community and the need of permanent work for their welfare. The campaign is carried on through publicity in newspapers, addresses, lectures, etc., and by such activities as a program of daily events, an Infant Welfare Exhibit, a Baby Health Conference, etc.

To carry out such a campaign throughout Canada we recommend the appointment of a Special Committee, to be named by this Annual Meeting.

War Conditions.

8. (a) Your Committee desires to call attention to the unusual Social and Industrial conditions created by the war. The praiseworthy desire of Governments and manufacturers to speed up and increase to the utmost limit the production of war supplies of all kinds is causing old premises to be re-occupied, the use of other premises and unusual employment of female labour. In the opinion of the Committee any relaxation in the care and vigilance of factory inspection, even while war supplies are being manufactured, is false war-time economy. The nation needs to-day, as never before, to conserve the moral and physical qualities of its people.

(b) The Committee also desires to call attention to the tendency of Provincial and Municipal Governments, as a war-time economy, to restrict or delay expenditures along certain lines of public welfare. The delay at this time in giving proper and adequate training and custodial care to the feeble-minded is false economy and will place a yet heavier load upon the country when the war is over. We believe proper attention to these services will not diminish, but will add to the war power of the country, and especially if the struggle is long continued.

(c) Moved by Rev. Peter Bryce, seconded by Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D., that the question of Agricultural Production be made the subject of a resolution to be prepared by the Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

On motion the section of the Report dealing with Social Welfare was adopted as a whole.

SPECIAL REPORT ON SECRETARYSHIP.

This report was presented by Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., and on motion adopted, as follows:—

1. **The Need.**

The work of the Council has been steadily growing, but within the past year and a half was developed very rapidly, and looking into the future it is clear that no Honorary Secretaries can possibly do, as it ought to be done, the work that should be undertaken by the Council.

2. **Possibilities.**

The holding of the recent series of ten Social Service Congresses has demonstrated the great work that needs to be done on an interdenominational basis, for economic and social betterment, and for national well-being in British North America. Such Congresses should be repeated at least every second year. In addition to this District Conventions ought to be held at various centres in the different provinces. The Secretary of the Council should co-operate with the Provincial Secretaries in work of this kind.

There is a large work awaiting attention in the conduct of Surveys and Exhibits, a Lecture Bureau, etc. Sooner or later it may be necessary to publish a magazine on Social Welfare, that would serve both the Federal and Provincial Councils.

The wonderful success that has attended our efforts, direct and indirect, already in the interests of Temperance, the Suppression of Gambling, and the White Slave Traffic and commercialized vice in general, demonstrates what can be done by such an organization.

3. **Finances.**

It is estimated that $9,000 or possibly $10,000 would be required to cover salary, travelling expenses, rent of office, stenographic help, furnishing of office, etc. The expenses re Surveys and Exhibits, Lecture Bureau, are not included in this estimate. It is thought that money might be received from the following sources:--

(a) Special subscriptions in advance.....$7,000
(b) Apportionments upon units 2,500
(c) From Conventions 500
(d) In addition to this, it is thought that for Surveys and Exhibits the Federal Government could probably be induced to make a grant anywhere between five and ten thousand dollars.

4. **The Relation Between the Council and the Church Departments of Social Service.**

It is felt that the relation would continue as at present; the Church Departments continuing the work they do in Institutions, and doing intensive work in the way of educating and stimulating public interest in Social Service work among their own people; the Social Service Council undertaking educational, legislative. and other work, that from its nature can only be done with the maximum of efficiency on an Interdenominational basis.

5. **Recommendation.**

We recommend that the Social Service Council of Canada appoint a General Secretary on salary; and that he begin his work at a date to be determined upon by the Executive, after it has assured itself of the feasibility of financing the work.

THE REV. ALBERT CARMAN, D.D., LL.D.

The Committee appointed by the Executive to prepare a resolution with reference to the late Rev. A. Carman, D.D., LL.D., presented the following:—

"We regret to record the death on November 3rd, 1917, of one of our Honorary Presidents, the Rev. Albert Carman, D.D., LL.D., General Superintendent Emeritus of the Methodist Church.

"Dr. Carman was born at Iroquois, June 27th, 1833. He was educated at Victoria University, Cobourg. He was the first Chancellor of Albert University, 1868-74; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, 1874-83. From 1883 to his death he was General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada.

"He was the first President of the Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada (now the Social Service Council of Canada), and on his retirement from that office he was elected Honorary President of the Council. He was a man of marked originality, of large and successful experience in administration, a preacher and orator of unusual force and eloquence. In the formation of this Council and in the first years of its history his gifts, experience and devotion were of signal value to the organization. In educational, religious, patriotic

and philanthropic services, Dr. Carman was for a long period a man of light and leading whom his fellow-countrymen delighted to honor. His memory is a precious legacy to his associates, by whom he was admired, esteemed and loved.''

Moved by Rev. Prof. E. M. Kierstead, D.D., seconded by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., that the report be adopted.

The resolution was adopted by a standing silent vote. While the delegates were standing the President led in prayer.

LABOR DAY SUNDAY.

The President nominated as the Committee on Labor Day Sunday the President and the two Secretaries. On motion the nomination was adopted.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The President nominated the following as a Committee on Immigration and Colonization:—Mr. G. A. Warburton (Chairman), Mr. J. O. McCarthy, the President, Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon Dodds, Prin. J. O. Miller, Prof. Michell, Col. Hargraves, Rev. Peter Bryce, Mrs. S. R. Wright, Miss Una Saunders, Miss Lulu Saunders.

On motion the nomination was adopted.

SOCIAL SERVICE CONGRESSES.

The following report re the Social Service Congresses held during the year was presented by the President, Rev. L. N. Tucker, D.C.L.:—

''The three last Congresses, held October 6th to 17th, were not the least successful of the series. Due regard was had to the agricultural character of Prince Edward Island and to the industrial character of Cape Breton in the sessions held in Charlottetown and Sydney. Members of Parliament, public officials, and clergymen took an active part in the proceedings. Perhaps high water mark was reached in St. John's, Newfoundland, both in attendance and in enthusiasm. In the churches on Sunday and in the public meetings that followed many thousands of people were reached, and results of more than a social character were attained. The Governor of the Colony, now raised by its valour in the war to the dignity of a Dominion, Sir Gilbert Davidson, and the Mayor of St. John's, Mr. Gosling, are keen social workers. By means of these Congresses great interest was aroused in matters of Social Welfare; organizations were formed that will continue the work so auspiciously begun, and the American experts, who formed part of the deputation, whose assistance cannot be adequately acknowledged, were enabled to give valuable advice that will materially help in the solution of pressing local problems.''

On motion the report was adopted.

OUTLINE FOR STUDY.

The following outline of subjects and list of books on Social Service, prepared by Prof. Franklin Johnson, M.A., Ph.D., and approved by the Executive, was presented by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.:—

The following syllabus and list of books is planned for the large number of those who need a clear yet outline knowledge of the social conditions and problems of to-day, together with the resources and methods of meeting the situation.

A long outline and list of reading is hard to use. A short syyllabus and list of books is more valuable and of more use to the busy man or pastor than the lengthy bibliography.

The following syllabus includes twelve subjects, selected as being those concerning which in general there is at present the greatest desire for information. Under each subject a single book is first named. This in every case is a book which is moderate in price, somewhat brief, and popular rather than abstract in treatment although scientific. Under each subject one additional book is also

named as "Further Reading." This is either a fuller and more technical book on the same topic or else is on some important aspect of the topic.

It is hoped that this brief syllabus and book list may be put to actual use either by individuals or by groups. It will increase the possibility of usefulness and of community leadership. Although planned primarily for individuals, it has been adapted for use in a series of discussions or meetings on its different subjects; and most of the topics are so broad that a series can also be planned on the basis of its book. The first book on the list is of unusual value for the purpose of a study class.

If information about further books is desired on any of these subjects, or on some other part of the social field, it can be gained by writing to the Council offices.

1. Community Conditions and Surveys:
   "How to Know Your Community," Margaret F. Byington (Pamphlet, excellent).
   Further Reading—"The Community Survey in Relation to Church Efficiency," C. E. Carroll.

2. Rural Conditions:
   "Rural Life in Canada," John MacDougall.
   Further Reading—"The Church of the Open Country," W. H. Wilson.

3. Town Planning:
   "City Planning," John Nolen.
   Further Reading—"Village Improvement," P. T. Farwell.

4. Juvenile Welfare in General:
   "Problems of Child Welfare," G. B. Mangold.
   Further Reading—"The Child in the City," edited by S. P. Breckenridge.

5. Juvenile Delinquency:
   "The Juvenile Court and the Community," Thomas D. Eliot.
   Further Reading—"The Delinquent Child and the Home," Breckenridge and Abbott.

6. Juvenile Labor:
   "The Child Labor Problem," Scott Nearing.
   Further Reading—"Young Working Girls," Woods and Kennedy.

7. Recreation:
   "Play in Education," Joseph Lee.
   Further Reading—"Popular Amusements," R. H. Edwards.

8. Poverty and Charity:
   "How to Help," Mary Conyngton.
   Further Reading—"Principles of Relief," E. T. Devine.

9. Crime and Punishment:
   "Punishment and Reformation," F. H. Wines.
   Further Reading—"The Criminal and the Community," James Devon.

10. Community Center Work:
    "The Social Center," Edward J. Ward.
    Further Reading—"The Wider Use of the School Plant," C. A. Perry.

11. Sociology as Science:

"Elements of Sociology," F. H. Giddings.

Further Reading—"Outlines of Sociology," Blackmar and Gillen.

12. Modern Industrial Conditions:

"Evolution of Industrial Society," R. T. Ely.

Further Reading—"Modern Industrialism," F. L. McVey.

The Executive recommends that the following books be added to the list:

"The Social Principles of Jesus."

"Christianizing Community Life."

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."

"Report of Social Service Congress, 1914."

The Executive also recommends that a Committee, consisting of the Secretaries, with Mr. Johnson, be authorized to prepare a pamphlet containing these suggestions, including such other matter and books as this Committee may think desirable, and further recommends that this Committee have full power to publish and distribute.

On motion the report was adopted and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

RELATION TO "CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC WELFARE."

The conferences and correspondence on this subject were reported, and on motion this matter was referred to the Executive with power.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

The following changes in Constitution were considered and adopted:—

Section II.—Insert sentence, "Provincial Social Service Councils shall be ranked as units of membership," before the last sentence beginning in the seventh line.

Section III.—Add the words "or movement" after the word "reform" in line eight, and same words in plural form in line ten.

Section IV.—Change first paragraph to read as follows: "The officers shall be Honorary Presidents, President, Vice-President, Secretaries and Treasurer. These, together with one representative of each unit, elected by the Council, shall constitute the Executive of the Council."

Also, delete the last two paragraphs of the Section.

On motion it was directed that the statement re Constitution of Provincial and Local Councils be separated from the Constitution, and read as follows: "The Constitution of a Provincial and Local Council may be the same as the Constitution of the Social Service Council of Canada, the necessary changes in the wording being made."

Announcements were made and the meeting adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

SECOND SESSION.

The Social Service Council of Canada resumed its sessions at 2.00 p.m., the President in the Chair.

MANITOBA SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Rev. A. G. Sinclair, D.D., President of the Social Service Council of Manitoba, presented the following recommendations from the Manitoba Council:—

1. That the head office of the Social Service Council of Canada be established in Ottawa, the Dominion capital;

2. The appointment of a General Secretary who will devote all his time to furthering the work of the Council of Canada;

3. The securing, if possible, for this office one of the men who for years have so ably and devotedly served as joint Secretaries;

4. The opening at the Ottawa office of a Bureau of Social Research for Canada;

5. The amendment of the Constitution of the Social Service Council of Canada so as to permit of the admission of each Provincial Social Service organization to free and effective membership in that Council;

Moved by Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., seconded by Mr. D. B. Harkness, that these recommendations be referred to the Executive. Carried.

LEGISLATION RE GAMBLING.

Mr. R. L. Maitland presented reasons for amendments to the Criminal Code.

Moved by R. L. Maitland, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Inglis, that the Minister of Justice be requested to take immediate steps to amend the Criminal Code in such a way as will meet the gambling evils at present existing in unincorporated Clubs and Societies in Canadian towns and cities, and particularly instanced in the City of Vancouver.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE (RESUMED).

Consideration of the report of the Executive was resumed, Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., presenting the report:—

PUBLISHING NAMES OF OWNERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

A resolution from the British Columbia Council asking that the publishing of names of owners of newspapers be made compulsory was read.

On motion this resolution was approved and referred to the Committee on Legislation and Law Enforcement. Carried.

NATIONAL LABOR BUREAUX.

Moved by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., seconded by Mr. D. B. Harkness, that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to prepare a resolution in favor of the establishment of a National System of Labor Bureaux.

PRINCIPLES AND PROGRAM.

Moved by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., seconded by Mr. D. B. Harkness, that "Principles and Program" as presented be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, that the question be re-opened in order to permit Dr. Hazlewood to bring in an amendment as to the fifth clause of the Program. Carried.

Moved by Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D., seconded by Rev. A. G. Sinclair, D.D., that the clause be amended to read: "The highest good of all as the ideal and test of social legislation and institutions." Carried.

The Principles and Program as adopted are as follows:—

The Social Service Council **believes in:**

The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man;

The Kingdom of God, and therefore in universal righteousness and social justice through the evangel of Christ;

The saving not only of men but man, not only of the individual but society;

The universal call to social service unto sacrifice for the Christianizing of all life—economic, social and political;

The highest good of all the people as the ideal and test of social legislation and institutions.

The Social Service Council **declares:**

For the purity of the home;

For the right of the child to be well born, well developed, well reared, well educated;

For the single standard for both sexes, in morals, and in economic opportunity;

For mothers' pensions;

For the application of Christian principles to industrial relations;

For a living wage, an eight-hour day where possible, and the weekly rest day, wherever practicable on Sunday;

For conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes;

For the abatement and ultimate abolition of poverty;

For insurance against accidents, sickness, unemployment, and old age;

For the conservation of natural resources and public utilities for the people's benefit;

For the adequate care of dependents, defectives, and delinquents;

For the prevention of crime and the redemption of criminals;

For purity in public life, honesty at the ballot-box, and the abolition of the patronage system;

For the honorable getting and equitable distribution of wealth; and its administration in trust for the general good;

For the suppression of drink, gambling, sexual and other vices, their prevention by the removal of their causes, and the reclaiming of their victims;

For proper housing, the promotion of health, and the prevention of contagious diseases;

For wholesome recreation for all the people, especially the children;

For universal peace.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Annual Statement was presented by Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, JANUARY 1ST, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1917.

Receipts.

To balance cash on hand, January 1st	$180.76
Canadian Council Sunday School Association	25.00
Canadian Purity Educational Association	10.00
Christian Men's Federation	25.00
Church of England in Canada	347.00
Conventions of Baptist Churches in Canada	150.00
Dominion Council of Y. W. C. A.	25.00
The Evangelical Association	25.00
The Methodist Church	250.00
The Presbyterian Church in Canada	250.00

The Salvation Army	50.00	
Total Donations, $1,157.00.		
Refund payment in full	417.18	
Expenses re Congresses.		
Surplus from Congresses	333.41	
Interest on Bank Balances	5.39	
		$2,093.74

Disbursements.

Expenses Eastern Congresses	$150.00	
Organization Meeting Quebec Prov. Council	10.00	
Campaign Race Track Legislation	795.17	
National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic	59.25	
Labor Day Pamphlets and Distribution	209.67	
Printing Annual Reports	105.00	
Secretarial Expenses	92.13	
Travelling Expenses	49.60	
Honorarium to Hon. Secretaries	500.00	
Balance December 31, 1917	122.92	
		$2,093.74

CHARLES J. COPP,
January 2nd, 1918. Treasurer.

I have examined the accounts of the Social Service Council of Canada, including the cash book, pass book, cheques, and other vouchers for the year 1917, and find the same correct and in good order.

J. W. L. FORSTER,
Toronto, January 8th, 1918. Auditor.

On motion the report was adopted.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The report of the National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic was presented by the Secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., considered item by item, and, on motion, adopted as follows:—

Your Committee has pleasure in submitting the following report:—

Name.

1. We recommend that the name of this Committee be changed to "The National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and the Promotion of Social Purity."

Activities.

2. Your Committee has given every possible assistance during the year to the effort to secure amendments to the Criminal Code, by publishing and distributing literature, making representations to the Government, supplying material for addresses, sermons, discussions, etc., and in other ways.

The following leaflets have been published, "The Age of Consent for Girls," by J. L. Nichol, Ph.D., Swift Current, Sask.; "The Social Diseases," by Charles K. Clarke, M.D., Superintendent Toronto General Hospital, and "Unchastity, Jealousy, Murder," by Police Magistrate Mrs. Arthur Murphy, Edmonton, Alta. These leaflets constitute a most valuable contribution to the literature upon these subjects and are still frequently asked for by interested people from every part of Canada, and many parts of the United States. Almost one million pages of this literature has been distributed without charge for either leaflet or postage.

Age of Consent.

3. (a) We renew the recommendation of last year that an amendment be sought to the Criminal Code which will secure the raising of the age of consent to at least sixteen years and the age of seduction to eighteen years.

In this connection we would urge for these amendments more earnestly than ever before. The advanced legislation in other countries would indicate that Canada is far behind them.

In Great Britain the age of consent is 16 years, and there is now a bill before Parliament to raise the age to 18 years.

In the British Dominions and Colonies the age of consent is:

Canada	14	Western Australia	17
New South Wales	17	Tasmania	17
Queensland	17	New Zealand	15
Victoria	18	South Africa	16
South Australia	17		
Austria	14	Hungary	14
Belgium	15	Italy	12 unchaste; 13 chaste
Bulgaria	13 unchaste; 16 chaste	Norway	13 unchaste; 16 chaste
Denmark	12 unchaste; 16 chaste	Russia	14 unchaste; 16 chaste
France	13	Sweden	12 unchaste; 15 chaste
Germany	14	Switzerland	12 unchaste; 16 chaste
Greece	15		

In the United States of America:

Alabama	14	Montana	15 unchaste; 18 chaste
Alaska	16	Nebraska	15 unchaste; 18 chaste
Arizona	18	Nevada	16
Arkansas	16	New Hampshire	16
California	18	New Jersey	16
Colorado	18	New Mexico	16
Connecticut	16	New York	18
Delaware	18	North Carolina	10 unchaste; 14 chaste
Columbia Dist.	16	North Dakota	18
Florida	10 unchaste; 18 chaste	Ohio	16
Georgia	10	Oklahoma	16 unchaste; 18 chaste
Hawaii	15	Oregon	16
Idaho	18	Pennsylvania	16 chaste
Illinois	16	Rhode Island	16
Indiana	16	South Carolina	14
Iowa	15	South Dakota	18
Kansas	18	Tennessee	12 unchaste; 21 chaste
Kentucky	16	Texas	15
Louisana	18	Utah	18
Maine	16	Vermont	16
Maryland	16	Virginia	15
Massachusetts	16	Washington	18
Michigan	16	West Virginia	14
Minnesota	18	Wisconsin	18
Mississippi	12 unchaste; 18 chaste	Wyoming	18
Missouri	14 unchaste; 18 chaste		

(b) We also recommend that the Criminal Code be amended by the insertion of a clause which will give protection to the boys up to the same age and in the same way as it will protect the girls.

Other Amendments.

We renew the recommendation of last year that efforts be made to secure further amendments to the Criminal Code, as follows:—

(a) To protect all female employees against seduction, in whatsoever employment engaged.

(b) To make adultery and lewd cohabitation a criminal offence.

Co-operation.

We further recommend that this Committee in seeking these amendments, invite the co-operation of the Legislation Committee of the Social Service Council of Canada, and every other organization which will unite in the effort, and that these amendments be earnestly sought during the present session of Parliament.

World's Purity Congress.

The World's Purity Congress, held at Louisville, Ky., November 8th to 14th, 1917, was of very great value to the battle against social vice. The unusually strong program attracted a large attendance. The Canadian Government was represented by four delegates: David Allison, LL.D., Halifax; Rev. W. A. McDonald, Sudbury; Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., Toronto, and the Secretary of this Committee. The Social Service Council of Canada was represented by Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D. It is hoped that one outstanding result of the Congress will be the establishment in the near future of permanent headquarters for the World's Purity Federation, which will make provision for departments of administration, publication and publicity, training of social workers, and the application of modern medical and surgical methods.

Procuring and White Slavery.

From information at hand, it would appear that the legislation secured in 1913 had been successful in the prevention of "procuring" girls for vice purposes. Correspondence with the authorities in the cities of Canada indicates that very few cases of this kind occurred within the Dominion. The faithful work of the police force in our Canadian cities, together with the excellent law, has done much to prevent the continuance of this crime.

Illegitimacy.

With great pleasure we report that illegitimacy has not been more prevalent since the outbreak of the war than under normal conditions. The published statistics of Ontario, showing the number of illegitimate births in each 1,000 births registered, state: "The rate of illegitimacy to total births for the last five years has been as follows: 1912, 21.3; 1913, 26.6; 1914 (the year of the war), 22.1; 1915, 21.9; 1916, 20.9. Thus it would seem that the rate in Ontario is actually lowered since war began." We believe that most of our provinces have a somewhat similar report.

Venereal Diseases.

During the year the attention of the public has been frequently called to the menace occasioned by the spread of venereal diseases. Almost every city has some organization investigating conditions and studying this question. It is absorbing the thought of military authorities, medical practitioners, social workers, and in consequence the whole citizenship of Canada. The publicity given through the press, the platform, and the pulpit has brought to citizens everywhere the conviction that some effective method must be devised to first prevent the spread and subsequently eliminate these horrible diseases.

It is encouraging to note that the provincial authorities are giving attention to this subject. In Ontario Mr. Justice Hodgins has been appointed Commissioner to study this question and make representations to the Government with reference to same. In Saskatchewan, the Public Health Commissioner, Dr. Sey-

mour, acting under the provisions of the Public Health Act, has announced that these diseases will in future require to be reported, and that those suffering therefrom must at once secure treatment and remain under the care of a physician continuously until a cure has been effected. The physician is required to report the case to the Commissioner of Public Health within three days of the patient's first visit, together with other information relating to the patient and the family, omitting, however, to give the patient's name unless the patient fails to report to the medical attendant for 30 days, when the name and address must be sent to the Commissioner, who is empowered to take such steps as may be required to arrange for the treatment of the patient.

We rejoice also that such eminent physicians as Dr. Charles K. Clarke, Superintendent of Toronto General Hospital, as well as prominent men in military circles, and multitudes of our leading citizens, are giving such clear pronouncements concerning these diseases.

The problems of prostitution as the breeder and distributor of venereal diseases are not understood. There should be widespread distribution of such documents as the report of the Commission appointed by the Imperial Parliament; the Western Australia Health Act; that excellent monthly review of moral and social hygiene—"The Shield," published in London, England; "The Light," published at La Crosse, Wis., and the leaflets issued by any of the units of the Social Service Council dealing with this subject. Every citizen desiring to cleanse Canada of these evils should not hesitate to seek knowledge wherever obtainable, and render help wherever possible, to achieve this purpose. We commend the publicity, survey clubs, sanatoria, and every other effort, and urge that the menace of this evil is so immediate that we cannot procrastinate in our endeavor to prevent the spread of these detestable diseases in Canada by such regulations as may be possible, with the hope that Canada may ultimately be freed from them.

We most earnestly recommend:

1. Education of the public with regard to sex hygiene and the venereal peril. The old-style innocence must be regarded as present-day ignorance. Every boy and girl before reaching the age of puberty should have a knowledge of sex, and every man and woman before the marriageable age should be informed on the subject of reproduction and the dangers of venereal disease. The education must be clean, brief and direct, and the mind of the boy or girl should not be allowed to dwell unduly on the subject. Boys cannot be controlled through fear, but by appeal to their better natures, and by allusion to sisters or mothers. Instruction in sex hygiene should emphasize the rewards of strength and virtue, rather than the penalties of weakness and vice, though both arguments may be necessary. A study of physiology, biology, and particularly botany, will be of great assistance in helping growing children and adults to understand some of the fundamental principles of life. Children will pick up sooner or later some sort of garbled information which is likely to be only partially true and actually misleading and immoral. It is surely better to impart what is true in an effort to guide and direct the thinking of the rising generations into right channels.

2. Registration of cases of venereal diseases. It is not possible to control any communicable disease so widespread as the venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea, without a knowledge of the cases and deaths. The public registration of private disease at once defeats its own object. Compulsory methods have heretofore failed, and little may be expected from voluntary registration. Private registration, however, promises good results, the object being to see that a person who once begins the treatment carries it through until cured.

3. Treatment of victims of venereal diseases. The method of attacking this problem, like all other contagious disease problems, involves: (1) discovery of the disease and control of individuals already infected; (2) measures to wipe out conditions of environment which favor the spread of infection; and (3) the protection of individuals not yet infected.

CONDITIONS AMONG SOLDIERS.

In response to an enquiry from the Secretaries concerning conditions among soldiers, the following letter was received from Wm. Alexander Coote, Esq., Secretary of the International Bureau for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. The letters follow:—

Toronto, October 29th, 1917.

"Mr. Wm. Alexander Coote,
International Committee for the Suppression
of the White Slave Traffic,
2 Grosvenor Mansions, 76 Victoria St.,
London, S.W., England.

"Dear Mr. Coote:—

"We, in Canada, are receiving so many and such serious reports of the temptations to social vice to which our Canadian soldiers are exposed—

(a) In, or in the neighborhood of the various camps in England—

(b) In London, when on leave—

that widespread and very serious concern and dissatisfaction has resulted, and the matter has been taken up by the Social Service Council and the National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic. We have been instructed to write and ask you if you will kindly report to us by return mail—

First—As to present conditions in the camps where Canadian soldiers are, and,

Second—As to London itself.

We desire to know—

(a) Whether there has been any legislation and what, since the war began, making the law in regard to social vice, soliciting, prostitution, etc., more stringent, or more easily enforced.

(b) Whether, and to what extent, there has been improvement in the enforcement of the law by the responsible authorities.

"When the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada, returned from the Old Land, he said on the floor of the House of Commons, and thus to the country at large, that he had found conditions very bad, and that he had protested with great earnestness, and that the authorities had promised improvement. We have been unable thus far to get any reliable statement indicating any serious or effective effort to implement this promise.

"As this is a matter of vital concern not only to Canada, but to the Empire, we shall greatly appreciate your very careful and prompt report. If it should be possible for you to personally visit the camps concerned, it will, in our judgment, be worth while.

"Greatly appreciating your kind co-operation, and with kindest regards to you personally."

National Vigilance Association
and
International Bureau
For the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.
London, S.W.I., December 15, 1917.

Dear Dr. Shearer and Dr. Moore:—

I have for some time been familiar with the reports in circulation concerning the temptations to all soldiers when in camp and also when on leave in London. Very strong statements were made by some of the friends of the Cana-

dian troops, and especially by several of the Canadian Army Chaplains, and quite eighteen months ago I took the matter up. I visited some of the Canadian camps and had others visited by special officers, with the result that I found while every effort was made by those in charge of the camps to keep the soldiers from harm, there were a number, far too many, who would neither listen to the appeal of their officers, nor to the entreaty of their Chaplains to abstain from going either to the nearest village or town to have what they were pleased to call "a good time." The same applies to those men who come to London on short leave. But, from my observation, I should think they furnish a comparatively small percentage. Let me tell you what is done to protect the men located in camps. There are always Y.M.C.A., Church Army, or Roman Catholic Huts, in which all kinds of social inducements are held out to the men to make use of them and to enjoy the entertainments provided. In the case of the camp being within easy walking distance of a town, the men are urged to be most careful to avoid the many pitfalls often laid for overseas soldiers. Connected with the camps are reading and writing rooms, and non-alcoholic liquors of all kinds are served. Apart altogether from the provision made for the soldiers in camp, there are a number of outside agencies at work for the express purpose of safeguarding the Canadian soldiers from the temptations to which they are unfortunately subject when on leave.

On the arrival of the Canadian soldier in London he is immediately met by a special corps of military men and women, including some of our lady workers, and is offered every possible assistance. Close to Victoria Station, where most of them arrive from the front, are several most comfortable Canadian clubs, to which they are taken. We in London feel that every effort is made to protect the Canadian and other overseas soldiers, as well as the national troops. Religion and philanthropy have concentrated their energies in order to save the men from the temptations of the streets which, in London, are not more numerous than in other large towns. Let me here set out what agencies have been and are at work in that direction.

Clubs have been established by the authorities, and various voluntary associations, to which the men can go in the evening, and where they meet ladies and gentlemen ready to entertain them and, as far as possible, make them feel at home and among friends. The Canadians are also offered hospitality in a large number of private houses. There are also the Church Army, the Roman Catholic, the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other institutions which have provided huts of a most comfortable character, where the men are supplied with refreshments, games, lectures, entertainments, writing material, and many comforts not common to their ordinary life. All these huts are staffed by voluntary workers, ladies and gentlemen, who place themselves at the service of the soldier to prevent that feeling of loneliness to which the overseas man is liable and which portends trouble to certain men if they brood too much upon it.

In the streets of London, both night and day, there are a large number of men and women ever on the look-out for the soldier who is stranded or in the midst of temptation, ready to take him out of it to a place of safety.

Since the war the women patrols, the women police, our own Association, and other organizations, have been devoted to this special work. In spite of all these efforts on the part of the community, the answer of some of the Canadians when appealed to in the street or in the public house is: "Leave me alone. I know what I am doing. I mean to have a good time." That so-called good time means in a percentage of cases that he is ultimately assaulted and robbed.

Religion and philanthropy, you will admit, have risen to the occasion and have in a large number of cases met with a measure of success, but, as I have said, there are some—far too many—who will not accept help, who will not even listen, and who meet the kindness of the worker with insult and even with threats. Humanly speaking, if men and women determine to go forward in that direction, how is it possible to interfere?

You further ask whether the promise made to Sir Robert Borden by the Government to improve the laws relating to this matter has been fulfilled. Naturally it is not easy to carry legislation at the present time. The Government have passed a measure, "The Venereal Disease Act," a copy of which I enclose, and it came into operation on the 1st November. They have also prepared and have before the House of Commons an amendment to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, one section of which deals with the young girl in the street, and another section with the communication of venereal disease. A copy of that bill I also enclose. This seems to me to carry out the promise made to Sir Robert Borden. I ought to add that the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Sir Edward Henry, who has charge of between thirty and forty thousand policemen, has his heart, as well as his experience, ever devising methods of dealing with the condition of the London streets. He has done, and is doing, his utmost to protect the soldiers against the temptations to which you refer, and to that end he has a body of picked officers ever on the alert. He has himself established two large clubs where the overseas men are cared for from every point of view. Here, again, I think you will admit that the Government has done something in the direction promised.

What the Government has not done, and what so many of us deeply regret, is to close the public houses and so stop the sale of alcoholic liquors. There has been much talk about it, but public opposition to such a measure was too strong. At least that is the answer. They have, however, shortened the hours during which the public houses are open for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and have also made treating a legal offence. I enclose a copy of the order.

The above will give you some idea of what our people and Government have done in the direction upon which you ask information.

Having admitted the condition of things in London to be bad and to call loudly for remedial measures, I have not been able to find, except in certain areas, that the moral condition of things is worse. In my opinion, it is better than in pre-war times. There is no doubt but that great, very great, exaggeration has been used by certain sections of the public when calling attention to the moral conditions of the Metropolis.

As an Association, finding our investigations did not justify such statements, we called a public meeting on the subject, at which the Bishop of London took the chair, and I am enclosing you a verbatim report of that meeting, in which you will be able to read the statement made by Sir Edward Henry, which applies equally to Canadian soldiers. We have received no contradiction to those statements, and they are generally admitted to be nearer the truth than the exaggerated ones formerly made.

We are living in abnormal times, and considering the millions of men who have been called from far-off lands and from distant parts of the United Kingdom to become fighting soldiers, I think we can congratulate ourselves upon the comparatively—I would emphasize comparatively—small number of moral and social failures among them. The Canadian officials of every rank are doing their utmost for the welfare of their men, and with results that I think are most encouraging. Take the following as an illustration. Last week at one of the Canadian clubs the captain was paying out £4,000, to the men, many of whom had only just arrived. Some were receiving large sums of money and the captain urged them to leave the greater part in the care of the officials, with the result that £3,000 was returned by the men. Notwithstanding all the persuasion that was exercised, there were some, however, who insisted on taking the whole of their money with them. They went out, got drunk, were robbed and brought back to this club penniless. Such men always act in that way and bring discredit on their fellow-countrymen. It would not be fair to charge the Canadian soldiers with drunkenness, although one has, alas, to admit that there are drunkards among them.

This is what we have done, and if you will tell me what more we can do, either as philanthropists or as a Government on behalf of the Canadian soldiers

in London, I will see that your suggestions are brought to the notice of the Government.

In the meantime you must keep on praying, as we are doing, that the kingdoms of this world may soon become the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Until the dawn of that day we must do our best to prepare the people for it.

The following is a schedule of the enclosures to this letter:—

A. Defence of the Realm Act. (Liquor Control.)
B. Venereal Diseases Act.
C. Vigilance Record, July.
D. Reprint of Vigilance Record, August.
E. Vigilance Record, September.
F. Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1917.

With very kindest regards to you both,

Believe me, yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) WM. ALEX. COOTE.

Venereal Diseases Among Soldiers.—Dr. Shearer read the following letter from Military Headquarters, Ottawa, re Venereal Disease Among Soldiers in Canada, England, and France:—

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, Canada, December 3, 1917.

Dear Sir:—

In reply to your communication of the 19th of November, I have the honor to inform you that it is regretted that the actual number of venereal disease cases occurring in troops in Canada, England, and in France, cannot be made public, as it is not thought wise to violate the military copyright of these figures.

You may officially state that the percentage of venereal cases developing in troops recruited in Canada, has been less than two per cent., and in England less than two per cent., and in France the percentage is far less than this.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) G. BELFIE, Captain,
for A/D.G.M.S.

Moved by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., seconded by Mrs. E. A. Stevens, that these letters, with selections from the accompanying documents, be printed in the Minutes of the Annual Meeting. Carried.

Moved by Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeney, D.D., seconded by Mrs. E. A. Stevens, that the letter and extracts be printed as a pamphlet for distribution. Carried.

POLITICAL PURITY.

The report of the Committee on Political Purity was presented by Mr. Matthew Wilson, K.C., considered seriatim, and adopted as follows:—

Your Committee on Political Purity and the Franchise begs to report as follows:—

It is with great gratification that we remind the Council that the right of Franchise in the provincial sphere has been extended to women on the same terms as to men in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. We would recommend that the Council should correspond with the affiliated Provincial Councils in the other provinces of Canada, and suggest that they use their influence to secure similar action by their Legislative Assemblies.

We would express our gratification also, that the Franchise was granted in the Federal sphere at the recent war-time election to the women near-of-kin to soldiers serving their country, and that the Prime Minister has announced his purpose, as a Leader of the Union Government, to extend this privilege to all women in Canada in the Federal sphere. We would recommend that the Council send forward to the Prime Minister a resolution, rejoicing in the prospective fulfillment of this promise.

We would direct the attention of the Council to some of the main features of the Naturalization Act of Canada, 1914, namely:

First—That residence for five years in Canada is an essential qualification for naturalization.

Second—That an adequate knowledge of either English or French is required.

Third—That good character is essential.

Fourth—That as a result of conference and joint legislation by the Imperial Parliament and the Overseas Dominions, citizenship granted under the Naturalization Act of Canada, gives British citizenship throughout the Empire.

In view of many facts brought to light through the war, your committee would express its gratification that we have upon our statute books this excellent law.

The attention of the Council is also, with much gratification, called to the fact that the formation of a Union Government has already resulted in the abolition of the party patronage system so far as the outside Civic Service and the letting of government contracts are concerned, which action was suggested by the Social Service Council at its last annual meeting, and your Committee recommends that a resolution be adopted expressing to the Prime Minister our appreciation of the action already taken, and requesting that at the next session of Parliament any legislation necessary to secure the permanent abolition of the party patronage system be put upon the Statute Books. Your Committee would also recommend the Council to suggest to the affiliated Provincial Social Service Councils an immediate and earnest effort to secure similar action in each province where this has not already taken place.

Your Committee would also, with much satisfaction, bring to the attention of the Council the amendment of 1917 to the Manitoba Election Act, some of the requirements of which are as follows:—

First—Every elector must be enrolled as such. For this purpose he must sign his own name in application, and each time he comes to vote he must sign his name, the object of this requirement being to make personation doubly difficult, the returning officer being required to compare the signature of the elector in the poll book with that on the application for registration as a voter.

Second—It is made an offence for anyone to canvass for a subscription or donation for any religious, charitable, or philanthropic purpose, any candidate for election, or for a candidate to give a subscription or donation for such purposes while he continues a candidate.

Third—The maximum total expenses in each local election for each candidate is fixed at five hundred dollars, and for each party in a general provincial election at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Fourth—Each party is required to make a sworn declaration detailing all contributions received and addresses of contributors to the election fund, and of all expenditure, and all disputed or unpaid claims, which sworn statement is to be put in the hands of the Clerk of the Executive Council, together with all bills, receipts, etc.

Fifth—The conveying or furnishing any vehicle for conveying of voters to the polls is made an offence, exception being made in the case of sick or crippled voters and of different members of the same family.

We would recommend that the Council suggest to the affiliated Provincial Councils, other than Manitoba, that they should possess themselves of copies of this Act, and should have its best features incorporated into the law of other provinces, if these are not now upon their Statute Books.

Your Committee would further recommend the enactment of legislation to the following effect:—

(a) Requiring the publication of election funds and expenses in the Federal as well as Provincial spheres.

(b) To make it a crime for any person to give or receive a bribe in terms of the Criminal Code.

(c) The appointment of a Public Prosecutor, as responsible to Parliament, and independent of the Government, as the Auditor-general, whose obligatory duty will be to investigate every complaint and prosecute every offence against our election laws.

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

On motion, Rev. A. E. O'Meara was made corresponding member during the consideration of this report.

The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs was presented by Prof. J. H. Farmer, LL.D., considered seriatim, and adopted, as follows:—

The Indian Affairs Committee begs to submit its report for the past year.

1. Owing to reports of serious unrest among the Indians of British Columbia which had come to the Committee, an important communication was sent quite recently to the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, suggesting:—

(a) That the time for reporting under the Military Service Act be still further extended, say to April 30th, 1918.

(b) That the law requiring fishing licenses from Indians should be so administered that the Indians might obtain supplies necessary for their families.

(c) That a decision by the Privy Council of the fundamental question of Aboriginal Claims be secured at the earliest possible date, as requested by the Social Service Council at its last annual meeting.

The interesting information has reached your Committee that the natives of Rhodesia have a very similar claim, involving many identical points, to be argued before the Privy Council within a few weeks.

2. The following very important proposals were presented to the Committee by Mr. J. W. L. Forster:

"Whereas, many Canadian Indians in our army in Europe have earned the franchise as Canadian citizens, and some Tribal Councils claim that their status in industrial and educational achievement entitles them to like privileges;

"And whereas, the whole problem of citizenship, its responsibilities, benefits, and besetments for all native Indians necessitates a survey involving:

(a) Existing treaty conditions for Treaty Indians to be recast;

(b) Problems of non-Treaty Indians, some of which are of pressing importance;

(c) Schooling system directed to fit boys and girls for self support, and an outing system thereafter to carry the work of schools into useful and responsible activities:

(d) Indian lands, privileges, and rights in every province of the Dominion;

(e) Family life and the moral, social, and economic welfare of the native Indians.

(f) The relation of Federal and Provincial Governments to Indians;

(g) Other processes having citizenship in view, etc., etc.

"And whereas, an enquiry and recommendation by a Commission representing the religious communions doing missionary work amongst the Indians are likely to be thorough, sympathetic, and non-partisan;

"Therefore, this Committee does hereby memorialize the Social Service Council of Canada to appoint a Commission on Indian Affairs, with instructions:

(1). To examine documentary history of Canada's relation to her native Indians;

(2). To examine the United States history and accomplishments in relation to American Indians;

(3). To consider the conditions named in the preamble;

(4). To present their findings to the next Annual Convention of the Social Service Council of Canada for action."

After very careful consideration of this proposal, your Committee recommends: That the Social Service Council of Canada be asked to procure the appointment of such a Commission as is called for in Mr. Forster's resolution.

Moved by Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., seconded by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., that having adopted the recommendation of Item 2, it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which will report to the Executive, and the Executive will seek to procure the appointment of said Commission. Carried.

The following resolution, which had been presented at the meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and referred by that Committee to this annual meeting, was presented:—

That it is advisable in the best interest of the Social Service Council and in the furtherance of the influence of the Council not only in Indian Affairs, but also in other matters which may be brought by the Council before one or other of the Governments in Canada, that the Council withdraw and disassociate itself from the past acts and proceedings of those persons calling themselves the "Friends of the Indians," and that without reference to the past the Council and any Indian Affairs Committee thereof consider questions relating to the Indians of British Columbia or elsewhere that may from time to time arise in the future and stand ready at all times to further any just and reasonable claims by the Indians, and to enquire into and seek a remedy for what may appear to the Council or Committee to be an injustice to the Indians.

Moved by Prof. Franklin Johnson, seconded by Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A., that this resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, with power. Carried.

FINANCES.

Moved by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., seconded by Mr. J. W. L. Forster, that the Executive be authorized to deal with the whole question of finance. Carried.

MRS. NELLIE McCLUNG.

Moved by Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., seconded by Miss Beatrice Brigden, that this Council has learned with pleasure that Mrs. Nellie McClung has been requested to spend some months in Great Britain lecturing in the interest of prohibition.

LETTER RE FOOD CONSERVATION.

A letter from the General Ministerial Association, Vancouver, with charts, dealing with Food Conservation, was on motion, referred to the Executive, with power.

MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, AND MORMONISM.

The report of the Committee on Marriage, Divorce, and Mormonism, was presented by Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A., considered seriatim, and adopted as follows:—

Your committee re-emphasizes the fundamental importance to civilization and to our social well-being of the home and the family, and urges that every possible safeguard be thrown around these institutions for their preservation. The matters referred to this committee are so closely related to these institutions that we venture to call special attention to our responsibilities for their safeguarding, by positive teaching as well as by legal enactments.

I. Marriage—As requested by the Council at our last meeting, we have made a somewhat detailed study of the marriage laws of the various provinces of the Dominion of Canada (Quebec excepted), and we call attention to the following points:

1. Age of Marriage—1. Ontario. The statutes of the Province of Ontario fixes the age of marriage without consent at 18 years. Under 18 years the consent of the father, if living, or the mother, should the father be deceased, or guardian, in case both parents are not living, is required. If both parents are dead, and no legal guardian has been appointed, the Deputy Issuer of Marriage Licenses may exercise his own discretion as to the issuance of license to marry. The statutes of Ontario do not permit marriage under 14 years of age, except to prevent illegitimacy.

2. The statutes of Manitoba follow closely those of Ontario, except that no marriage is allowed under 16 years of age, but to prevent illegitimacy.

3. The statutes of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, fix the age of marriage without consent at 21 years. Under that age the consent of parents, if living, or guardian, where parents are deceased, is required. In Saskatchewan, a female 18 years of age and earning her own living is excused from gaining consent.

4. In New Brunswick, the age without consent is 18 years; under that age father or guardian should consent.

II. Securing of Licenses and Proclamation of Banns—Marriage may be legally solemnized after securing a license for that purpose, or after proclamation of banns.

1. The Statutes of Ontario and Manitoba provide for marriage by license or by proclamation. Banns to be proclaimed once, if both parties to the marriage have been living for 15 days in the municipality in which the marriage is to be contracted. Should the parties live in separate municipalities, proclamations should be made once in each.

2. In British Columbia the law provides for marriage by license and by banns three times proclaimed.

3. Saskatchewan provides for marriage by license and by banns proclaimed on two successive Sundays.

4. Alberta provides for the marriage by license and by banns proclaimed on two successive Sundays.

5. Nova Scotia by license and by banns proclaimed in any house for divine worship at the place in which one of the parties resides, at three several services on two or more Sundays, or two several services on two Sundays.

6. Prince Edward Island provides for marriage by license and by banns proclaimed three Sundays successively.

7. New Brunswick by license and also by banns published once at least in the parish where one of the parties resides.

III. Who may issue Marriage Licenses—The laws of Ontario and Manitoba provide that the Provincial Secretary shall issue all marriage licenses, and these furnished by such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint for that purpose. Under conditions of inability on account of illness, accident or temporary absence, the issuer may appoint a Deputy to act in his behalf, but the approval of the Mayor or Reeve in the municipality is required in such cases.

2. The laws of British Columbia and Saskatchewan also provide for the issuance of marriage licenses by such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint.

3. In Nova Scotia the licenses are issued by persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, but are required to give a bond for $200 for the proper discharge of this trust.

4. New Brunswick—The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is required to appoint one or more issuers of marriage licenses in each county in the province (these shall not be clergymen).

4. Required Period of Residence in Municipality or Province—The Statutes of Ontario and Manitoba demand that one of the parties shall have lived in the province for fifteen days immediately preceding the granting of a license, or if not, an advertisement shall appear once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper published in the municipality where the marriage is to be solemnized, or a license may be secured by the special action of the Registrar-General. The Statutes of the other provinces make no mention of a required period of residence in this connection.

5. Bars to Marriage—In Ontario the Statutes provide that in addition to disabilities because of age, affinity, and consanguinity, that no license to marry shall be issued to an idiot or an insane person or one under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The penalty for so doing applies to the issuer of licenses as well as to any minister or clergyman knowingly solemnizing such a marriage.

In the Statutes of the other provinces, no mention is made of insanity, feeblemindedness, or intoxication as a bar to securing marriage licenses.

For the use of our Council, Mr. E. F. Raney, M.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, prepared a very useful monograph on the subject of the marriage and divorce laws of Canada. We commend to the members of our Council a careful reading of this monograph and adopt as an expression of our own conviction the concluding paragraph of the introduction, which says:

"Ought it to be too much to hope that at no very distant date the Parliament of Canada will turn its attention seriously to the subject of marriage, and will enact a statute that will remove existing anomalies in the law, and bring it abreast of our modern social conditions."

2. Divorce—Your committee can scarcely ignore the subject of divorce in Canada.

The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia have divorce courts. There are no divorce courts in the other provinces, and the only kind of divorce known in Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces is that by special Act of Parliament. In practice the right to divorce in any particular case is determined by a committee of the Senate after hearing the evidence. The report of the committee is almost invariably adopted without debate by the two Houses of Parliament. The number granted from year to year varies. It has reached as high as thirty-five in one year.

There are serious objections to this system. One of them is that the cost of a divorce by Act of Parliament is practically prohibitive, except to people of wealth. Another objection is that the granting or withholding of the divorce may be made a matter of influence brought to bear upon individual members of Parliament. Indeed, in a recent debate it was said on the floor of Parliament that the solicitation of private members of Parliament to support or oppose divorce proceedings had become a scandal.

There is no abuse or criticism, so far as your committee is aware, of the divorce laws of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and it is a question whether the time has not come for the serious consideration by Parliament of the suggestion which has come from many sources that the courts in all the Canadian provinces should be empowered to grant divorces on the ground now recognized by Parliament as a justification for the annulment of the marriage tie. The alternative to this suggestion would appear to be the discontinuance by Parliament of the practice of granting divorces by special Act.

3. Mormonism—With reference to the organization, claims, tenets, aspirations and practices of the Mormons, or as they much prefer to be called, "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," too little is known even by the best informed among our people. It would appear that one of the most urgent immediate needs in this direction is that there shall be created and circulated a reliable and convincing body of literature, giving a correct idea of the teaching and aims, religiously, socially, and politically, of these people.

We refer with cordial approval to a pamphlet of about fifty pages, prepared by Rev. Herbert W. Tombs of Ellisboro, Sask., for the use of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The writer is well informed regarding the teachings and practices of the Mormons in Western Canada, and writes in an exceedingly reasonable and convincing manner. We would wish it were possible to have this pamphlet and many others written in the same spirit, circulated broadly throughout our country. In the meantime we again express our conviction that the dissemination of polygamous views, whether by teaching or by the circulation of literature, should be made an offence under the Criminal Code of Canada.

Moved by Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A., seconded by Mrs. E. A. Stevens, that the matter of publishing literature on Mormonism, as recommended by the report, be referred to the Executive, with power. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Report of the Executive, as amended, be adopted as a whole. Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following report, which was considered seriatim, and adopted:—

The Officers for 1918:—

Honorary Presidents—Most Rev. S. P. Matheson, D.D., LL.D., Primate of the Church of England in Canada; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, K.C., M.P., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada.

President—Rev. Canon L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Prof. E. M. Kierstead, D.D.; Rev. A. G. Sinclair, D.D.; Mrs. Sarah Rowell Wright; Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D.; Lady Falconer; J. A. Maharg, Esq.; J. A. Virtue, Esq.; W. H. Wiggs, Esq.; A. M. Belding, Esq.

Secretaries—Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.; Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.

(In the event of a General Secretary being appointed during the year, these Secretaries shall continue to be members of the Executive).

Treasurer—Charles J. Copp, M.D.

The Executive for 1918—The officers, together with the following:—

Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A., representing the Anglican Church.

Rev. R. Haddow, D.D., representing the Presbyterian Church.

J. W. L. Forster, Esq., representing the Methodist Church.

Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A., representing the Baptist Church.

Rev. F. J. Day, B.A., D.D., representing the Congregational Church.

Rev. George D. Domm, B.D., representing the Evangelical Association.

E. C. Drury, Esq., representing the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association.

Colonel R. Hargrave, representing the Salvation Army.

G. B. Smith, M.D., representing the Canadian Purity Education Association.

Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Toronto, representing the Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Thomas Howell, Esq., representing the Christian Men's Federation of Canada.

R. H. Halbert, Esq., representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Miss Una M. Saunders, B.A., representing the Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Rev. C. W. Bishop, B.D., representing the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. E. W. Halpenny, representing the Canadian Council of Provincial Sunday School Associations.

Ontario Social Service Council—Right Rev. J. F. Sweeney, D.D., Bishop of Toronto.

Quebec—

New Brunswick Social Service Council—Rev. S. F. Dowling, B.D., St. John, N.B.

Nova Scotia Social Service Council—Rev. Canon Charles W. Vernon, B.D., Halifax.

Prince Edward Island Social Service Council—Rev. T. F. Fullerton, D.D., Charlottetown.

Manitoba Social Service Council—D. B. Harkness, Esq., Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan Social Service Council—Rev. W. J. Stewart.

Alberta Social Service League—Rev. A. W. Coone, Edmonton.

British Columbia Social Service Council—Rev. R. F. Stillman, Ladner.

Newfoundland Social Service Council—Rev. Canon Smart, M.A.

Bermuda Citizens' League—H. M. Hallett, Esq.

The National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic:—

Church of England—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A. Methodist Church—Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., and Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D. Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., and J. A. Patterson, Esq. Salvation Army—Brigadier Bell and Mrs. Col. McMillan. Baptist Church—Dr. Jennie Grey Wildman and Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A. Congregational Church—Rev. F. J. Day, D.D., and Charles J. Copp, M.D. Evangelical Association—Rev. George D. Domm, B.D., and Mr. A. L. Breithaupt, Kitchener. Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association—E. C. Drury, Esq., Crown Hill, and W. A. Good, B.A., Brantford. Christian Men's Federation of Canada—T. Howell, Esq., and Dr. W. B. Creighton. Canadian Purity Education Association—Dr. G. B. Smith, M.D., and J. F. Wildman, Esq. Canadian Council of Provincial Sunday School Associations—Rev. E. W. Halpenny. Young Men's Christian Association—Charles W. Bishop, B.D., and — Wright. Dominion Women's Christian Temperance Association—Dr. Margaret Patterson and Dr. Helen Burt Sherratt. Dominion Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations—Misses Una M. Saunders and Kate E. Lane. Canadian Council of Agriculture—R. H. Halbert. Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D., was elected chairman; Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., secretary; and J. F. Wildman, Esq., treasurer.

Indian Affairs Committee:—

Rev. L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L.; Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D.; Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.; Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.; Prof Franklin Johnston; Prof. J. H. Farmer, LL.D.; Charles J. Copp, M.D.; J. W. L. Forster, J. A. Patterson, K.C.; A. D. Watson, M.D.; Matthew Wilson, K.C.; Rev. R. P. McKay, D.D.; Hamilton Cassels, K.C., LL.D.; Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, D.D.; Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A.; and two representatives from each missionary society doing Indian work, to be named by said society.

Political Purity and Franchise Committee:—

Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., LL.D., Toronto, Convener; Matthew Wilson, K.C., Chatham; Rev. W. E. Gilroy, Hamilton; E. C. Curry, Crown Hill; W. C. Good, B.A., Brantford; Rev. G. B. Macleod; Rev. W. J. Smith, B.A.; Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A.; Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.; Rev. T. Albert Moore, D. D.; W. E. Raney, K.C.; A. D. Watson, M.D.; J. O. McCarthy; also the corresponding members: Rev. Canon H. P. Plumptre, M.A.; Rev. W. W. Andrews, LL.D., Regina; Prof. Osborne, Winnipeg, and H. Moyle, Esq.

Marriage, Divorce and Mormonism Committee:—

Rev. M. C. Maclean, M.A.; W. E. Raney, K.C.; Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.; Rev. L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L.; Rev. J. G. Shearer, D.D.; William Shearer, Calgary; Major Jennings; Mr. J. W. Bruce; Rev. C. S. Applegath. Auditor—J. W. L. Forster, Esq.

RESOLUTIONS.

Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A., presented the following resolutions, prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, which were considered one by one, and adopted:—

Care of Immigrants.

In view of the fact that the future of the immigrant, after being admitted to Canada, is even more important than the problem of obtaining immigrants for Canada, it is recommended that the Executive of the Social Service Council bring to the attention of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization the desirability of organizing the work of settlement, employment, and social assistance of the immigrant as a special branch of the work of the department.

Food Production.

Resolved, that the Social Service Council of Canada strongly support every

effort of the Dominion Government and whatever regulation it may put in force for the increase of food production in Canada in the present crisis, and would suggest that much may yet be accomplished by government regulation in the way of elimination of waste in many foodstuffs.

Abolition of Patronage.

That this Social Service Council of Canada desires to place on record its sincere appreciation of the action of the Union Government in the abolition by an Order-in-Council of the patronage system, and that this Council respectfully ask the Dominion Government to put this order abolishing the patronage system into the form of permanent legislation. That this matter be passed on to the different Provincial Councils with the request that they bring pressure to bear upon the various Provincial Governments for legislation abolishing the patronage system in provincial affairs.

Dominion Prohibition.

Further, that this Council also commends the action of the Government in passing the Order-in-Council prohibiting the importation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes into those provinces which have enacted a prohibitory law, and prohibiting the manufacture of such liquors after April 1st next, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Robert Borden, Premier of the Dominion.

Venereal Disease.

Moved that the Social Service Council of Canada expresses its satisfaction at the progress made in provincial legislation in Ontario and Saskatchewan to limit the prevalence of venereal diseases, through registration and treatment of persons suffering therefrom, and would further urge, in view of the fact that complete control of individuals suffering from these diseases requires that they may be followed up, and when necessary, legally dealt with, from province to province, that the Federal Government be encouraged to pass such legislation as will provide such machinery as will be adequate to these ends.

Social Service Magazine.

The Committee on Social Service Magazine presented the following recommendation: That the consideration of the question of publishing a Social Welfare Journal for Canada be referred to the Executive, with power.

On motion the recommendation was adopted.

Strengthen Canada Campaign.

A letter from Rev. Canon Plumptre, B.A., with correspondence from members of the Executive, re Strengthen Canada Campaign, was presented, and on motion referred to the Executive.

Co-operation with Federal Council of Churches of America.

Moved by Prof. Michell, seconded by Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A., that a small committee be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, as to co-operation or some form of fraternal relation. Carried.

On motion this matter was referred to the Executive, with power.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion the Annual Meeting adjourned at 6.10 p.m., the benediction being pronounced by Ven. Archdeacon Ingles, M.A.

L. NORMAN TUCKER,
President.

J. G. SHEARER,
T. ALBERT MOORE,
Joint Secretaries.

Report of Addresses and Proceedings

AT

The Social Service Congress

OTTAWA, MARCH, 1914

A remarkable book, rich in reliable information and expert testimony. Note some of the contents :

The Church and Industrial Life ; The Labor Problem ; The Call of the New Day to the Old Church ; Child Welfare ; The Weekly Rest Day ; Canadian Indians and their Relation to Canada ; The Problem of the City ; The Problem of the Country ; Political Purity ; Commercialized Vice and the White Slave Traffic ; Immigration ; Temperance ; Prison Reform ; Why it is Wrong to Gamble ; The Humanizing of Religion ; etc.

It would be difficult to obtain more suggestive utterances and up-to-date facts within the same compass.

The statements and statistics, being almost wholly from Canadian authorities, will be found of value by ministers, social workers and everyone interested in Canada's present-day problems.

The book includes first-class plates of H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Sir R. L. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who gave addresses of welcome.

Price was One Dollar
Now Fifty Cents Postpaid